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A. J. MORSE Proprietor.

# THE CYNTHIANA NEWS.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, NEWS, LITERATURE, EDUCATION, &amp;c.

VOLUME 7.

CYNTHIANA, KY., THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1857.

NUMBER 15

CYNTHIANA NEWS JOB OFFICE

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Book, Plain and Fancy

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Business Cards.  
Visiting do  
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## Miscellaneous.

From Porter's Spirit of the Times,

TO ROSA.

THE ADMIRE CORRESPONDENT OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

BY RALPH MARKHAM.

No sweeter music ever flowed  
From mortal lips than thine;  
Apollo eponymous bestowed  
On thee the nectarean wine.  
There is a gushing in the lay.  
Sweet song-hird of the South!  
Like warbling in an English May.  
Poured from a sky-lark's mouth.

A charm, beyond the reach of art,  
Is in the wondrous strain:  
Notes that even thrill my heart,  
So cold, to warmth again!  
I little thought that virtue had power  
To move my bosom more;

But genius is thy glorious dower;  
I bow to its spell before.

I long, beneath these Northern skies,  
For pinions swift of flight,  
To sun me in thy lustreous eyes,  
And dream within their light;  
For hence to me has told the tale  
That thou art Beauty's Queen,  
That Venus would not dare unveil,  
Where thy fair brow was seen.

No brighter being ever waked  
The shore of old Romance,  
While the fair shapes of Englands talked.  
Or wove the mystic dance!

For Nature is the mother boon  
Who nursed thee on her breast,  
And lulled thee, with her softest tune,  
In childhood's hour, to rest.

The wild-duck in his whistling flight,  
They shot can overtake.  
When floating in thy shallop light,  
On some lone, reedy lake;

For Dian, though a huntress keen,  
Had not a surer aim,

When stag-hounds, in the forest green,  
Uprosed the antlered game.

The stone on which Apollo laid  
His magic lyre found voice,  
Thy matchless minstrelsy hath made  
My frenzied heart rejoice.

I would not for Elysium pray,  
A blest hereafter seek—

If wanting thy inspiring lay,  
And spells no tongue can speak.

Rose Law, Dec. 25th, 1856.

**SALE OF FAYETTE LAND.**—On Saturday last the following tracts of land, in the vicinity of this city, were sold under a decree of the Fayette circuit court, in the case of Craig, Elliott, & Co., against John McMurtry, viz:

37 acres, with improvements upon it, known as the Cottage tract, to Mrs. McMurtry at \$205 50 per acre.

33 acres, unimproved, to Mr. James Sayer, at \$137 50 per acre.

24 acres, unimproved, to D. A. Sayre, Esq., at \$130 50 per acre.

Eighteen acres, unimproved, to D. A. Sayre, at \$114 75.

Both the last tracts bought by D. A. Sayre adjoin the farm known as the "Leavy Farm," purchased a short time since by D. A. Sayre and Gov. Morehead.

These prices certainly do not indicate the tendency to Western speculation has much affected the price of Fayetted land.—Lex. Obs.

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## Correspondence of the "News."

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12th, 1857.

MR. EDITOR:

Another week has passed, and still the cold weather continues.—The river at this point is closed, leaving us in a gloomy prospect for fuel. Coal is selling for 50 and 60 cents per bushel, and wood at \$14 and \$16 per cord.—For five years past I have noticed that both wood and coal reach a high price, and it has seemed remarkable to me that none of our business men had foreseen enough to provide an abundant supply. It is true that we require a vast amount of coal—say 10,500,000 bushels per annum. This would involve capital to the amount of \$252,000. A number of persons were killed and wounded on each side. No Eighth ward Democrat was injured on that day in the Sixth ward. A number of Eighth ward Democrats were killed and wounded on that occasion—they received their injuries in the Sixth and Seventh wards at the hands of the Sixth and Seventh ward Americans. What were they doing in the Sixth and Seventh wards? A number of the Sixth and Seventh ward Americans were killed and wounded—they received their injuries in the Sixth and Seventh wards, at the hands of the Sixth and Seventh ward Democrats. The Americans of the Sixth and Seventh wards fell fighting in defense of their rights on their own ground, which was invaded by a horde of blood-thirsty foreign ruffians; while the Eighth ward Democrats suffered while on a murderous foray into the Sixth and Seventh wards. We defy any man in Baltimore to name a single Democrat who was injured in the limits of the Eighth ward on that day. Do not these facts at once settle the question upon whom the blame rests for the events of that day?

Like many others, wishing to see the "hop" at Columbus, your correspondent took a "ride on the rail," for which he paid half price, and enjoyed the grandest squeeze ever endured by a set of mortal ribs in trying to get into the State House. Only imagine a not-overly stout gentleman, with two delicate ladies—one on each arm—in the midst of three thousand persons, all pushing and jamming to get through a narrow three feet entrance—"hoops" smashing, ribs cracking, heels shinning, toes mashing, and every nerve sprung to keep the press off the fair ones, and you may have some idea of my situation on that eventful evening.

Perseverance does everything, however, and finally we were pushed in to witness a gorgeous display of silks, satins, gems and beauty, and not a little manly pride, together with any amount of good things. Of course I took a hand and tangled my long legs in a bunch of hoops, much to my danger and much to the injury of a skirt or two. All in all, the affair was worthy of the occasion.—Among the persons I met, there were many of my old acquaintances, and one whom I recognized as a resurrected man, was Mr. H., whom I had known six years ago, and whom I thought had been there taken up by a horrible cancer on the face. But behold he was one of the first who met me, apparently sound as a dollar. He told me that he was cured by Prof. R. S. Newton, of this city, some two years ago. I had always regarded him as an incurable disease till now.

You will have noticed ere this reaches you that the grand squeeze has been a slight improvement upon the last year's. You will also notice that the grand squeeze has been a slight improvement upon the last year's.

On the 14th, the day of the grand squeeze, I was in the office of the "Fakir" and he steps in to the office and orders Messrs. A. B. & Co. of New York to inquire of C. D. & Co., of Cincinnati and Chicago, the prices, and orders not as suit him. I have always believed that it was the mission of Scince to equalize trade, and distribute labor. My faith is unchanged as yet.

The trade of the city is as brisk as could be expected at this season, but money was never more scarce in this city than at this moment. It is a pity that our financial system is so cramped.

What can go with all the wealth which California has been pouring in on us for the past ten years.

## COUPON.

## Characteristic of the Sag-Nicht Party.

The Russellville (Ky.) Herald of the 24th ult., in speaking of the election riots in the City of Baltimore, at the last Presidential election, says: "The Sag-Nicht organs throughout the country have heaped censure upon the Americans of the city of Baltimore as the authors of the sanguinary election riots in the city on the 4th of November. It was enough for them to know that riots took place, and at once, without even waiting for the details, an indiscriminate assault was made upon the gallant Americans of Baltimore, whom the facts since developed show conclusively to have acted only in defending their constitutional rights from the merciless as-

saults of their political opponents. The following facts, briefly stated by the Baltimore Clipper, prove beyond doubt or cavil, that the Democrats were the aggressors in these riots. These facts have been ascertained from the examination subsequent to the riots:

**THE CASE IN A NUTSHELL.**—On the day of the late Presidential election, a sanguinary conflict took place in Oldtown, between the Americans of the Sixth and Seventh wards, and the Irish Democrats of the Eighth ward. A number of persons were killed and wounded on each side. No Eighth ward Democrat was injured on that day in the Sixth ward. A number of Eighth ward Democrats were killed and wounded on that occasion—they received their injuries in the Sixth and Seventh wards at the hands of the Sixth and Seventh ward Americans. What were they doing in the Sixth and Seventh wards? A number of the Sixth and Seventh ward Americans were killed and wounded—they received their injuries in the Sixth and Seventh wards, at the hands of the Sixth and Seventh ward Democrats. The Americans of the Sixth and Seventh wards fell fighting in defense of their rights on their own ground, which was invaded by a horde of blood-thirsty foreign ruffians; while the Eighth ward Democrats suffered while on a murderous foray into the Sixth and Seventh wards. We defy any man in Baltimore to name a single Democrat who was injured in the limits of the Eighth ward on that day.

This section, therefore, I give you in charge, with an ardent desire that you will cast off all priestly yokes of oppression, and studiously and honestly do your duty without fear, favor or affection, wholly unbiased. As there is no statute law in this Territory regulating marriage, or touching the subject directly, or indirectly, it only remains for me to say that all these ceremonies by the people of this Territory, called "sealing," are anything other in the eyes of the law than a legal marriage ceremony. In the foregoing section, the Legislature has thought proper to pass a stringent law of a criminal character for the punishment of open lewdness; this, indeed, seems to be one of the cardinal doctrines of the church prominent in power in this Territory, Polygamy; or, at least, if they did not intend it, they have virtually done what should have been done many years since. The law is found in the book, and you as well as I are solemnly bound to give it force and utility.

It is wholly useless and noonday madness for the Legislature to pass laws, and for the Federal Government to send judges and attorneys here to execute those laws, if the man late of one man clothed with a priestly power and wholly unlearned in the science of the law, is to be permitted to thwart not only the acting of the Legislature of the Territory, but boldly and openly bid open defiance and sportive rebellion against the federal authority of the United States, and dictate to the Grand Juries when to find bills of indictment and when not.—These things cannot be endured in a Republic.

All these men, therefore, who have a multiplicity of women residing with them at the same house, or at the same harren, are subjects for your investigation. I have already instructed you, that there is no law in this Territory authorizing the issuing of marriage license or authorizing any one to perform marriage ceremonies, either in or out of the Church; and much as you may regret to do so, it is nevertheless your duty to respect the law of the land and prefer bills of indictment against all such as have not been legally married in some other country, and particularly when two or more women or cohabiting with the same man. These instances are too often seen and too much encouraged by the Church here, to insure respect from the civilized world, either at home or abroad; and even barbarous minds in your own country revolt at the sickening and heart-rending spectacle of the masses of this Territory. Duty follows you, gentlemen, in all the walks of life, at home and abroad, in the family circle, at the ballot-box, at your daily Christian devotions, and prominently so here, where the interest of the crushed and down trodden appeal, in thunder tones for relief at the hands of the law.

Joe K. Cushing Secretary and Treasurer, being absent, Messrs. A. G. Boddy and Philip Swigert, were respectively appointed to fill these offices, pro tem.

On the motion of Mr. Robert Maltby, of Oldham, a vote of thanks was passed to Prof. C. for his very eloquent address and a copy of the same was sent for publication. The roll of members was then called.

At the afternoon session the following members were elected for the following year:

Brutus J. Clay—President.

R. A. Alexander, of Woodford; John A. Tomlinson, of Mercer; and A. J. Anderson, of Henderson—Vice Presidents.

L. J. Bradford, of Bracken; Lucius DeShay, of Harrison; and Harrison Thompson, of Clark—Directors for the First District.

Jos. A. Moore, of Jefferson; D. W. Jones, of Boyle; and J. Hughes, of Washington—Directors for the Second District.

John M. Sharpe, of Warren; Chas. H. Powell, of Henderson; and Wm. S. Elam, of Henderson—Directors for the 3d District.

UTAH.

## Judicial Charge against Polygamy—the United States Laws to be Enforced against it.

At the July term of the First Judicial District Court for Utah Territory, held at Genoa, in Carson county, Judge Drummond charged the Grand Jury very forcibly and earnestly upon the following among other sections of the Criminal Code:

"And now, gentlemen of the Grand Jury, it becomes my duty to call your special attention, with strict care, to the following section, viz: Sec. 33, found on page 187 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, for A. D. 1855, which reads as follows: 'If any man or woman, not being married to each other, lewdly and lewdly associate and cohabit together; or if any man or woman, married or unmarried, is guilty of open and gross lewdness, and designedly make any open and indecent exposure of his or her person—every such person so offending shall be punished by imprison-

ment, not exceeding ten years and not less than six months, and a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court.' You will now remember that you have each taken a solemn oath before God and these witnesses, that you would 'true present' make of all such matters and things as should be given you in charge, or otherwise come to your knowledge, touching the present service."

"This section, therefore, I give you in charge, with an ardent desire that you will cast off all priestly yokes of oppression, and studiously and honestly do your duty without fear, favor or affection, wholly unbiased. As there is no statute law in this Territory regulating marriage, or touching the subject directly, or indirectly, it only remains for me to say that all these ceremonies by the people of this Territory, called "sealing," are anything other in the eyes of the law than a legal marriage ceremony. In the foregoing section, the Legislature has thought proper to pass a stringent law of a criminal character for the punishment of open lewdness; this, indeed, seems to be one of the cardinal doctrines of the church prominent in power in this Territory, Polygamy; or, at least, if they did not intend it, they have virtually done what should have been done many years since. The law is found in the book, and you as well as I are solemnly bound to give it force and utility.

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For the Captain's "Note."  
Winter is upon us again; and last night as I passed through a forest of nut oaks, I heard the deep tones of old trees' voice as he swept wildly on his last career over earth. Autumn had done that way, and had reaped and consumed all the fruits of summer, and the worn king like some deep-mouthed dragon—rushed howling upon his track, and the monarchs of the forest bowed their dark heads down almost to the earth, and one—the oldest of them all—that had thrown itself into the arms of an ancient elm, lay rocking as it in despair, as his head lay upon the boughs of the kindly elm, and swayed and bowed to the storm-king, groaned in broken and discordant notes as the arms of the elm swept crazily over his face.

I saw two others that stood by, locked a strong embrace and seemed weeping over the dying oak, and there were moans and startling shrieks in the treetops—I know not of what—but they seemed uttered by despairing and unseen human tongues. The leaves that had long since lay down to die upon the earth, seemed to be startled from their sleep, and trembling rose up and fled away like frightened birds.

Old sol has gone upon his pilgrimage far beyond the equinox, to where capricornus or cancer belts the south, and I saw where the frozen north held up its white arms with its signal lights—men call it aurora borealis—to implore him to return and bring warmth and life again, and lo! he returns. But ere he with his smiles and southern breath is back again, how much of suffering will there be in the world? God help the poor! From the cities of the north there comes a story of human misery. Here even here in the midst of this glorious land of plenty, here where the wail of want and starvation has never been heard, it now rises and is borne to our ears with every gush of the north wind. "Help us!"

And shall we not respond? And the when we reckon the amount of suffering to be relieved we feel that we can aid but little in its relief. Still if we can make glad the heart of a dozen families or even the one poor family will we not feel better than if we had wasted the means—that will effect this—uselessly?

Let us try. Let us get a dramatic festival, and who will not assist it with heart and hand and purse? Who will not become an actor? "For all the world is but a theatre and all the men and women mere players therein"—and be the means thereby of saving some human beings from freezing.

Every one will remember the success that attended an attempt of the same kind in Cincinnati a year or two ago.—Same \$5000 or \$6000 were realized by the enterprise, and hundreds turned away from the door unable to obtain admittance.

And would it not speak volumes to that people with whom we are in daily intercourse, and between whom and ourselves there exists so many ties no less in many individual instances than those of consanguinity, and in all, of excellent business relations.

Who will take the lead in the matter?

#### SILVERSIDE.

Accident at Falls Field—A boy over a precipice of one hundred feet, and alive.

A serious accident took place at the Great Genesee Falls in this city, yesterday afternoon. A couple of boys aged about fifteen years, went to Falls Field about 3 P. M., and like many others, repaired to the Pagoda to look at the Fall, where it could be done with perfect safety. Falls Field, the River bank, in fact, the streets of the city were so glazed over by frozen rains as to render it dangerous to travel, even upon level ground. At the east side of the Falls, near the stone mill the sloping bank is often covered with frozen spray and is very slippery.

So it was yesterday, and when the lads referred to were in the Pagoda—One of the sons of Mr. Demarest, who has charge of the premises, went out from the saloon and heard the boys say they would like to slide there if they dared to do so. Mr. D. threw some cakes of ice upon the crust to show the boys that it would be fatal to slide there. They appeared to be satisfied that he was right and went into the Pagoda while Mr. Demarest went into the saloon.

A few minutes later he heard an alarm that one of the boys had fallen over the precipice. It appeared that the boys went down the slope, towards the mill, perhaps to see how far they might venture; one of them named George Shale, ventured too far, slipped upon the crust and in an instant went over the precipice, falling over one hundred feet, to the verge of the water boiling up from the eddy under the Great Fall. All who heard the alarm concluded at once that the lad was dead, but he was so far from being dead that his cries attracted the attention of skaters on the river, some forty rods distant, and they went to his relief. He was found standing partly upright, in the snow, about six feet from the edge of the water. One of his legs was badly shattered and some of his ribs were broken.

The precise extent of his injuries could not be at once ascertained. He fell feet foremost and was terribly jarred, though striking in the soft snow may have, in some measure lessened the shock. A board was procured, the injured lad placed upon it, and was thus borne to the residence of his mother. A boy was killed at the same place, while sliding, three or four years since.

Dr. Gwinnett attends young Shale.—He found a leg broken, arm dislocated at the shoulder, and some fractures. He entertains no doubt of the recovery of

his patient. At noon to-day the lad was quite comfortable and doing better than could be reasonably expected.



BOSTON, Jan. 19.

The ship *Welsford*, from St. John's for Liverpool, was wrecked Dec. 25th, on Cape Race, Capt. Hilliard and 26 of the crew were lost.

We had last night the most tempestuous storm known here for years. The streets are blocked with snow. Railroad traveling will undoubtedly be suspended for some days.

The thermometer at Woodstock, Vermont, was 30 degrees below zero; at White River Junction 27 degrees below. The snow is very heavy in that vicinity.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.

The snow is about 18 inches to two feet deep on a level, and four feet in drifts.

There are no trains from the North or likely to be for some time. The agent thinks he will start a train for Baltimore at three this afternoon. There will probably be no train from the South.

MONTRAL, Jan. 19.

The weather yesterday was the coldest of the season, the thermometer 22 below zero, to-day it stands 15 below, and it has been snowing and blowing a terrible gale from the west.

At Quebec yesterday the thermometer was 30 degrees below zero, and at 8 o'clock this morning, 3 below.

At Ogdensburg, yesterday, it was 26 degrees below zero, and at Watertown 40 below.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.

The storm which commenced here yesterday still continues. No trains have arrived or departed since yesterday.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.

A furious drifting snow-storm has prevailed here since yesterday afternoon, but appears to be moderating now. The weather is intensely cold and the streets are almost impassable.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.

The National Hotel, of this city, caught fire this noon. There was but little damage done and the fire was extinguished by buckets being passed from hand to hand.

The following resolutions, which we copy from the Georgetown Journal, adopted at a meeting of the slave-holders in Newtown Scott, Co., are good, and we think that a meeting for the adoption of similar resolutions, should be held in Cynthiana. What say you fellow citizens to a meeting of this kind?

"PUBLIC MEETING AT NEWTOWN—A meeting of the Slaveholders residing in the vicinity of Newtown, in this county, was held on the 29th of December last for the purpose of devising some plan for the better government of the slaves. On motion J. M. Frost was called to the chair. The object of the meeting having been explained, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, in consideration of the fact of the careless management of our slaves and the contaminating influences exerted upon them by trafficking and trading with white men, which we have reason to believe is carried on to a considerable extent; Resolved,

1st. That we deem it expedient and our individual duty to keep our slaves at home, and not to permit them to leave our premises without a special permit from our master, excepting those of our slaves who have wives from home and them only at stated periods.

2nd. That we will notify the owners or owner of any slave or slaves that we may see from home at night, or on the Sabbath without such permit; and if on a horse that we will take particular notice of the horse and negro and report the same to his master; but if they are seen under suspicious circumstances that we will arrest the negro and horse.

3rd. That we will put the law in force against any person or persons who will traffic or traffic with our slaves, in any way without a written permit from the owner of the same.

4th. That we will not permit a course of negroes upon our premises on any occasion.

5th. That we request the Trustees of the various churches not to permit the slaves to hold meetings in their churches separate from ourselves.

6th. That we will stand by each other in carrying out the foregoing resolutions at any peril; and that we recommend to slaveholders generally in this and adjoining counties the necessity of adopting these or similar resolutions, if they would promote their own as well as the interests of their slaves.

E. N. Offutt, W. H. Lowrey, L. B. Offutt, A. Carrick, Thos. Carrick, J. S. Offutt, Alex. Offutt, Sam. Maddox, Wm. N. Hood, Remus Payne, J. I. Campbell, Jack Stakely, John Hill, D. H. Coulter, Wm. A. Smith, H. S. Parks, R. Parks, J. Jarvis Thompson,

Chas. Herndon, Isaiah Offutt, Wm. Campbell, W. M. Offutt, Jno. Crumbaugh, W. C. Graves, T. Hutchcroft, J. M. Frost, Charles Ford.

SOOT AND CHARCOAL.—Never permit the soot from your chimneys and stove-pipes to be thrown away. The carbon contained in these substances, produces the best effects when applied to vegetation. It is a valuable constituent in the compost heap, also. Pulverized charcoal is in itself a most valuable manure, and when mixed with gypsum, pond淤泥 or gypsum, acts with great energy.—Western Farm Jour.

Mr. Thomas Noseworthy, who died recently at Salem, Massachusetts, at the age of 93, was married six times and had thirty-three children. The old man sawed wood for a living until he was more than 75 years of age.

The New York papers state that the Hon. C. P. Villiers has declined the British embassy to this Government, and that Lord Elgin is most likely to be appointed in his place.

—Wilson Shannon, Ex Governor of Kansas, has returned to the Territory, with a view to the practice of his profession.

—It is stated that President Pierce, at the close of his administration, will leave for Charleston, S. C., and thence for Cuba, for the benefit of his wife's health.

ILLINOIS.—Gov. Bissell and Lieut. Gov. Wood have taken the oaths of office, and entered upon the discharge of the duties of their respective stations.

Miss Jeannette Waters has received \$2,000, from W. B. Bristol, in Bridgeport Conn., because he promised to marry her and did not do it.

We call the attention of our readers to an advertisement in another column, of "New Goods." We would advise those wishing to purchase cheap articles to call on C. A. Webster.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 21st.

FLOUR—Sales at \$300 to \$35.

WHEAT—Farm and advancing; white wheat at \$12.

CORN—Sales at 45 to 50.

RYE—Sales of prime at 75c.

BARLEY—Sales of prime at \$150.

OATS—Bush demand at 40c.

POTATOES—1 to 20 to \$12.

APPLES—Sales at 3 to 50 to \$150 per bushel.

WHISKY—Sales of whisky at 21c which is in warrant 9 to 12.

CHEESE—Farm at 10c.

BUTTER—21 to 22c.

HOGS—The market continues active and buoyant. And sales have been made at \$7.

LARD—The demand good. Sales at 10 to 12c.

PORK—New mess is held at \$1700, but we heard of no sales.

Oil—Sales hindred at 97c.

SEED—Sales of clover at \$700.

SUGAR—The market is unchanged, with a limited demand.

COFFEE—The market remains without change. The demand is quite limited.

MOLASSES—Farm at 75c in the small way.

COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.

THIRD YEAR:

The management of this popular Institution announces with pleasure that they have completed arrangements for the third year, on the most extensive scale and with many new features.

They are doing their utmost to encourage American genius. The extensive collection of works of art to be distributed this year consists of beautiful statues, busts, statuettes, medallions, and oil paintings, all in the highest style of art, numbering many hundreds.

In connection with the Institution, the managers are publishing an illustrated Art Journal, which every subscriber receives gratis. They also distribute this year fine steel engravings, entitled "Saturday Night," which any subscriber may take in place of his magazine. The magazines furnished are Harper's, Graham's, Knickerbocker, Putnam's, Godwin's, Blackwood's, Southern Literary Messenger, U. S. Magazine, Mrs. Stephen's New Monthly, the British Quarterly, and Littell's Young Age (\$5) with two memberships. Those taking five memberships, are entitled to six engravings or any five of the magazines and six tickets in the general distribution which will take place in January, 1857.

C. L. DERBY, ACT. C. A. A. Sandusky, Ohio

Thos. A. Curran, Esq., Honorary Secretary for Cynthiana, and will receive subscriptions.

A PERFUMED BREATHT!! WHAT a Gentlemen would remain under the "Calm of a Disagreeable Breeze" when using the "PSALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS."

It is a perfume of the most delicate and aromatic character. May persons do not know their breath is bad, and the sight is so delicate that friends will never notice it. Put a single drop of the oil on your tongue and it will be as fragrant as a rose. A tiny bit will last a year.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may easily be acquired by using the

"PSALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS."

It will remove tan, pimples and freckles from the skin leaving it a soft and rosy tint. We advise you to use it on your face eight and a half months, and you will be surprised at the result.

It is a perfume of the most delicate and aromatic character.

It will make you look like a rose.

It will



